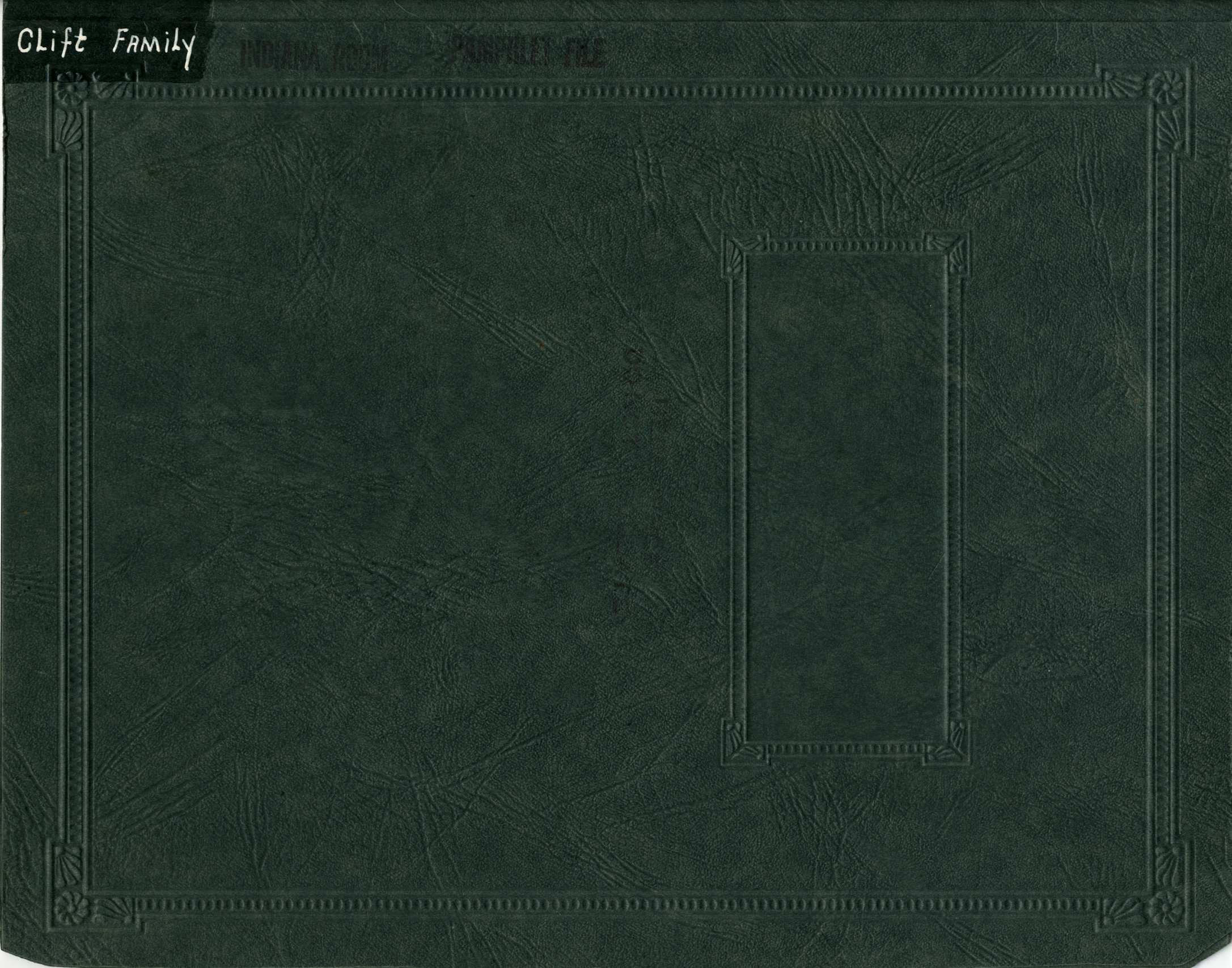
PHOTOS
+ MISCELLANEOUS
IN
ARCHIVES

Clift Family

INDIANA HISTORY PAMPHLET FILE



Clift
Stout
Summers
etc

INDIANA ROOM
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clift Family

WILLIAM S. CLIFT (1815--1888)

One of the early settlers in Terre Haute was William Stout Clift who came from Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, June 1852. He had contemplated moving there ever since Mr. Thos. H. Nelson had visited his home town after living several years in Indiana and was so enthusiastic in his praises of the opportunities in this northern free state.

After Harriet Beecher Stowe witnessed the sale of "Uncle Tom" at the Court House in Washington, Mason County, Ky., and wrote the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which she drew from the life of Josiah Henson (q.v) and was published in the National Era in 1851, the opposition to slavery increased and war clouds were seen at the horizon both North and South and even extended into families, so Mr. Clift concluded to take the advice of Mr. Nelson and try his fortune in the North which he never for one moment regretted. He had learned milling from his wife's cousin, Thomas Summers whose wife was daughter of Nathaniel Hixson, who had first water mill for grinding grain in Mason County (Maysville Eagle, April 15, 1837- Durrett Collection University of Chicago) so he planned to establish a mill, but with the increase in population, there was a great demand for homes, so he went into "Building and Manufacturing Supplies" for building purposes, which he continued all of his life.

There were two ways of travel in those early days-public and private. Mr. Clift took the former which was Boat from Maysville, Ky., down the Ohio River to Madison, Indiana, then by railroad to Indianapolis; then after waiting a day or two longer, another railroad to Terre Haute. The private way was the "White Covered Wagons" which carried many of the early settlers to all parts of the Middle West, from the east and south. After he reached his destination, Mr. Clift, with

his wife and two children, spent a few days at the Buntin House on 3rd Street; then for the rest of the summer lived in Mr. Clayton's house on 5th Street, moving early in the fall to 4th Street, corner of Chestnut, in a double brick house which Mr. and Mrs. Hulman occupied one side. This Mr. Hulman was brother of the late Mr. Hulman, the merchant, who was so prominent. On his return to Germany for a visit, was drowned at sea by the burning of the vessel. The next spring Mr. Clift built a house near Rev. Mr. Jewett, out on the Prairie, (Now 13th Street), where he lived and died. He was interested in the growth of the great Middle West with its large cities but often remarked, "Terre Haute is good enough for me and the people here are better than anywhere else". In letters to his brothers and sisters he praised the new country so, that in 1855 his youngest brother Samuel came to Terre Haute where he lived the remainer of his life.

Later his other three brothers and his four sisters came to Indiana the brothers and two sisters locating in Henry County and two others on farms near Indianapolis, one sister later went to Kansas. After the Civil War, two of the brothers (Mason and Walter W.) came to Terre Haute where they lived the rest of their lives.

In political affairs in Kentucky, Mr. Clift was a "Clay Whig". In 1854 in Terre Haute he voted for Fillmore Bell and Everett. In 1860 and 64 he voted for Abraham Lincoln and ever after that he was an ardent Republican, as were all his brothers.

Mr. Clift was married June 15, 1842 to Emily Summers, daughter of Michael and Clarissa (Bell) Summers of Fleming County, Ky. Three children were born to them:

1: Gilbert, b. Mason Co. Ky., Apr. 1843; d. May 30, 1865.

2: Mary bell, b. Mason Co., July 31, 1847, married January 5, 1870, LeRoy B. Cox, Res. Chicago, Ill.

3: John M. b. Oct. 22, 1852, Terre Haute, d. Feb.1,1908 married Nov. 11th, 1886, Georgiana Walker.

Grandchileren of Wm. S. and Emily Summers Clift:

Emily Bancroft Cox, b. May 8, 1884. Mar. July 13, 1909, George Tyler Northup, - Res. Chicago, Ill. Child - Richard Cox Northup, b. Apr. 22, 1912.

1: Edith, daughter of John M. and Georgiana Clift, b. Jan. 20, 1889. Married December 23, 1908, Arthur Waldo Adams.

Ch: Betty Jane, b. Aug. 18, 1921

John Arthur, b. March 1, 1923, Res. LaFayette, Ind.

2: Belle Summers, daughter of John M. and Georgiana Clift b. Oct. 14, 1898, married June 4, 1922, Herbert M. Baganz.

Ch: Herbert M. Jr. b. Aug. 7, 1923, Res. Indianapolis.

BENJAMIN CLIFT, Kentucky Pioneer
(1745--1831)
Grandfather of William S. Clift

Fifty or One Hundred years ago, the most illustrious of Americans felt little interest in his ancestry. The westward movement after the Revolution separated families from their original homes and from each other, and the busy lives of the pioneers, little attention was paid to family history; then the Civil War, when records in many counties were burned and destroyed, which prevents our giving an accurate account of Benjamin Clift, the Kentucky Pioneer. He came from Culpepper County in 1791 with his wife Frances (Peck) Clift and nine children to Mason County, Kentucky. He was probably son of William and great grandson of John Clift the emigrant who came from Yorkshire, Engl, to Talbot County, Maryland with his brother Joseph, prior to 1675. They were brothers of William of Scituate, Mass, from whom descend the Clifts of New England and New York.

John and Joseph were prominent citizens in Talbot County and well educated, as Joseph was prominent in Law and settlement of Estates. His descendants are found in North Carolina and South. One branch was in Stafford County, Virginia and is mentioned by Meade in "Old Churches of Virginia" (Church of England).

John, of Talbot County, Md., was Sergeant of Military Affairs and Member of Assembly. A Grandson of John, whose name was William, son of Henry, went to Hanover County (which adjoins Spotsylvania and from which Culpepper was taken), it is probable William was father of Benjamin, the Kentucky Pioneer. The names Benjamin, Henry and William were common in all the families of these emigrant brothers. With the exception of Henry (and he may have been named for Patrick Henry), all sons of Benjamin were named for ministers and prominent men of the country at that time(1770-1790), names were:

Wilson, Nelson, Henry Mason, Abner, Newton, Hensley. We find in Yorkshire, the Danish Emigrant to England early in the Fifteenth Century. Henry deClyff or Kliffoth his sons, Willein and Johannes Clyff, freemen in 1430. From them descend families named Clyff, Cliff, Clift.

The Virginia Gazette, June 10th, 1736, records the following: Died -- In Hanover county of Plurisy.

Mr. William Wombwell Clift of a good family in Yorkshire had travelled much and was a good judge of men and books". (Archives of Virginia Richmond).

In 1783 a William Clift died in Culpepper County, leaving a wife, but no children. He served in the War of the Revolution and received two hundred acres of land for service. This land was located in Kentucky County Va. (made a state June 1792) and may have been purchased by Benjamin the Kentucky Pioneer who may have been a brother to Willaim.

Nelson 2nd, son of Benjamin and Frances Peck Clift was born in Culpepper County, Va. in 1773 -- died in Mason County, Kentucky, 1851, married 1st Nancy Lowry; married 2nd time Elizabeth, daughter of David and Sarah Parke Stout.

Issue of Nelson and Elizabeth Stout Clift:

1: William Stout, 1815-1888, mar. Emily Summers
2: Sally Ann, 1816-- " John Chamberlain
3: Mason, 1818-1886 " Elizabeth Bassett
4: Julia Ann, 1820-- " William Lyon
5: Benjamin Bassett, 1822-- " Catherine Biggers
6: Zebulon Stout, 1824-- Unmarried, died at age of 23 yrs.
7: Mary Elizabeth, 1826- mar. Thomas Alexander
8: Mahala, 1828-- " Dow Henderickson
9: Walter Warder, 1836-- " Isabel Linens
10: Samuel Dobyns, 1835-1895 " Frances Lawes.

Names of all descendants of Nelson and Elizabeth Stout Clift with date of births, deaths and marriages as far as can be collected will be published in the Stout Family History now being compiled by Dr. William H. Mitchell of Bayonne, New Jersey.

The records will also be placed on file in the Stout Memorial Library at Hopewell, N. J.

ANCESRRY OF DAVID STOUT, KENTUCKY PIONEER, and Grandfather of William Stout Clift

The Stouts of New Jersey were descended from John Stout of Nottinghamshire, England, whose son Richard emigrated to Long Island in 1640. The Dutch had control of that part of America, but permitted some English settlers to locate themselves at Gravesend, L. I. Richard Stout was one of the patentees of Gravesend with twenty others. About the same time (1640) a vessel from Holland was stranded near Sand Hook, and the passengers were attacked and killed by the Indians. Among the passengers was a young man whose name was Van Princes and his wife Penelope. The young man was killed. Penelope, badly wounded, left to die. She was found after a few days by a friendly Indian who took her to his wigwam and kindly cared for her so she recovered, when she was taken to the English settlement at Gravesend, where she met and married Richard Stout. This thrilling story of Penelope Stout is recorded in histories of New Jersey, History of Baptists in America, Mellicks Old Farm, Stockton's Historical Tales, A School Reader, etc. NOTE: The records of Gravesend show Penelope's name Penelope Prince; Genealogists now think the young man mentioned as Van Princes was son of Rev. John Prince of East Shefford, Berkshire, England, who had four sons and seven daughters, They were non-conformists and were driven from England. One son, Johnathan, came to America in 1633, settled in Hull, Mass. Penelope was taken to the English Colony at Gravesend to the home of Thomas Applegate who had been driven from England and was in Holland for a year before he came to America.

EXTRACTS FROM HISTORY OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.,

By - Edwin Salter, - 1890

"Penelope Stout responsible for early settling of New Jersey."

To a woman it may be said should the credit be given of being the cause of the earliest efforts by whites to settle in Monmouth. Penelope Stout, whose remarkable history is so well known, during captivity among the Indians had made friends with them and after she had reached New Amsterdam and had married Richard Stout, she induced her husband occasionally to sail across the Bay to visit her preserver and other Indian friends. These visits so well satisfied Richard Stout and his friends that this was a good land to fall in with, that they concluded to settle where Middletown now is, but were prevented on account of a war breaking out between the Dutch and Indians.

Richard Stout, the first English settler of New Jersey was the principal agent to treat with the Indians for their land after the English took possession of New York. From their acquaintance with him and knowledge of his fair dealings, the Indians formed a favorable opinion of Richard Stout and his associates. They had interviewed the Indians and secured their friendship and made treaties which were signed by the Sachems and they had paid them to their full satisfaction for their land. So these conscientious men sailed from Gravesend across to the shores of Monmouth and gathered together the Sachems and took them in their vessel across the Bay up to New Youk to call on the Governor. These Gravesend men wished to show that the lands had been honorably purchased from the Indians, also insisted that this land should be a place of unrestricted religious toleration. The result of this conference was issuing the celebrated document known as the Monmouth Patent with its declaration that the land had been honorably purchased from the Indians and with its grarantee of unrestricted

religious toleration. This Patent was recorded in the Office of the Recorder of New York, November 8th, 1665. It was the first instrument recorded in the Archives of the State at Trenton, and in the County Records of Freehold, Monmouth County.

Some seventeen years later, Wm. Penn made his celebrated treaty with the Indians and how his praises have been sounded for paying them for their land! Our Monmouth ancestors had done the same thing without boast or assumption of superior justice long before Wm. Penn came to America or had even turned Quaker. The year that the Indian Sachems of Monmouth appeared before the Governor of New York,, was the same year that Wm. Penn, armed and equipped as a soldier, took part in the siege of a town in Ireland, The fact of Penn's making a treaty with the Indians and paying them for their land, has been thought to be so remarkable, that pictures of the scene may be found in books in every school in the land; but that scene in New Youk, when the Sachems pointed to the founders of Monmouth, saying in substance: "These men have paid us for our land, give them a patent", has prior right to be commemorated.

(History of Monmouth County, New Jersey,- Edwin Salter).

Richard Stout and Penelope Prince were married the latter part of the year 1648. Were in Gravesend, L.I. until 1666 when they went to Monmouth, N. J. They had issue, seven sons and three daughters, Viz:

John
Richard
Johnathan (Mar. Aug. 27, 1685 Ann Bollen, Daughter of James Bollen, Sec. of Gov. Carteret).
Peter
James (Mar. Elizabeth Truax (A Hugenot)
Benjamin
David (Mar. Rebecca Ashton
Mary (Mar. James Browne
Sarah (Mar. John Stephen
Alice (Mar. John Throgmorton, Jr.

In the year 1675 Richard Stout for his sons and daughters that came of age since 1687, viz: James, Peter, Mary, Sarah, Alice each 60 acres,- 300 acres, total with 780 acres in Monmouth County. (Records. Trenton, N. J.)

Johnathan, third son of Richard and Penelope Stout, who married Ann Bollen, moved to West Jersey and was founder of Baptist Church at Hopewell, composed of fifteen members nine of whom were Stouts.

Children of Johathan and Ann Bollen were:

Joseph, b. 1686, Sarah, b. 1689, Samuel, b. 1691, Hannah b. 1694, Benjamin b. 1696, Zebulon b. 1699 Johnathan, Fr. b. 1701, David b. 1706, ancestor of Nathan, Historian of Stout family.

Johnathan, Jr. b. 1701 son of Johnathan and Ann Bollen married Mary Lee. They resided in Hopewell. Their children were: Zebulon, Samuel, Johnathan, David b. 1732.

David, son of Johnathan and Mary Lee, b. 1732 in Hopewell, N. J., died December 27th, 1827 in Mason County, Ky. He married Sarah, daughter of Wm. Parke and grand-daughter of Dr. Roger Parke, a quaker born in Hexam, Northumberland County, England and first physician in West Jersey. David Stout served in War of Revolution. On Sunday, April 23rd, 1775, when news of the Battle of Lexington reached Hopewell, while the people were worshipping in the Baptist Church, at the close Joab Houghton, mounting the great stone block (used in mounting horses) in front of the meeting house beckoned the people to stop. After a few words of explanation he said slowly: "Men of New Jersey, the red coats are murdering our brethren of New England. Who follows me to Boston?" Every man of that audience stepped into line and answered, "I"! David Stout was one of these brave men. There was not a coward nor a traitor in old Hopewell meeting house that day.

(Ege's Pioneers of Old Hopewell, N. J. War Records).

After the Revolution 1789, David Stout, with Nathaniel Hixson and three sons of Joab Houghton and their Uncle Asa Runyon, with their families went to Mason County, Ky., and they were all useful and good citizens, in the new country. David Stout died December 27th, 1827.

The Maysville Eagle of Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1828 records the following:

> "Died - Thursday last at the home of Mr. Mahlon Williamson at Taylor's Mills in Mason County, Ky., Mr. David Stout, a Soldier of the Revolution in the 95th year of his age."
>
> (Durrett Coll. of Ky. Papers, Library U of Chgo.)

David and Sarah Parke Stout had three sons and seven daughters all resided in Kentucky. Elizabeth, youngest daughter, born 1793 in Mason County, married 1814, Nelson son of Benjamin and Frances (Peck) Clift. After the death of her husband, Elizabeth Stout Clift joined her children in Indiana where she died, February 12, 1879, at the home of her eldest daughter, Mrs. John Chamberlin near Indianapolis, Indiana. The Indianapolis Journal records the following:

> "Died, near Indianapolis, Feb. 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Stout Clift, aged 86 years. She was born Jan. 31, 1793 in Mason County, Ky. and was baptized in 1818 by Elder Walter Warder into the membership of the Mayslick Church. At the time of her death, she was a member of the Providence Church, Henry County, Indiana. After 1856 she was for several years a member of the First Baptist Church of Terre Haute, where her oldest son, Deacon William Clift had resided for many years. Mrs. Clift was beloved by all who knew her on account of her genial and kind spirit. She was a devoted Christian and a sincere Baptist. Her patience, gentleness and trust in God gave her a "green old age."
>
> "Her funeral was attended by eight of her nine living children, all of them gray-haired people, whose ages are from forty-four to sixty-four years. Rev. Mr. Mayhall preached the funeral discourse."

Clift Family

ANCESTRY OF EMILY SUMMERS CLIFT

Mrs. William S. Clift

Emily Summers Clift belonged to the Fairfax County, Virginia, Summers family. The pioneer in this section of Virginia was John Summers, B. 1686 in Middlesex County, Virginia, died 1790 at his home five miles west of Alexandria. He was a descendant of the Lyme Regis Dorsetshire English branch of the Summers family from John Summers who married Alice, sister of Thomazine lange and had issue:

1. Nicholas, B. 1550, died 1590-wife Dorothy-sones, Nicholas 2 and Matthew. Daughter Dorothy who married Mr. Ward.

2. John B. 1552-went to Worcester County (Eng.) was ancestor of John (Lord) Summers.

3. George (Sir) B. 1554, died 1609 in Bermudas, married Jane, Daughter of Phillip Heywood. No issue. His heir was (son of eldest brother Nicholas) Nicholas 2nd. Sir George died in Bermudas where he had gone for provisions for the starving colonists of Jamestown, the first settlement in the Colony.

John Summers of Fairfax County, descendant of Nicholas 2nd, nephew and heir of Sir George, came into that part of Virginia between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers called the "Northern Neck" when a young man and married a widow-Blake (Maiden name not known.) Fairfax County was part of Prince William (until 1742) where the records of that section were filed at Manasses, the County seat and were destroyed during the War between the States in the Battles of Bull Run at Manasses. The first church in Northern Neck was Pohick formed 1732-John Summers was one of the founders. This old Church was located near Mr. Vernon and later when George Washington came to that part was one of the vestrymen.

This memorable old church was used as a stable during the Civil War by Northern soldiers, also Falls Church the second one built in Truro parish.

The old home of John Summers was Headquarters during the Civil War of Gen. Hancock, but the owner at that time told the writer of this when she visited there that nothing was destroyed or distrubed.

As the population increased Falls Church was formed and John Summers was one of the founders and on October 14th 1746 he, with two others were appointed "to view the new church and to report on oath the state and condition of the work if a deficiency or not." (History of Truro Parish by Dr. Slaughter.)

John Summers and wife had issue ten children, five sons and five daughters. The daughters became Mesdames Hurst, Deskins, Pratt, Leister, Ballenger. The sons were:

1. John, B. 1710-11., D. 1788, married Mary (probably) Humphreys and had sons-Simon, John and William and two daughters, Mary and Sarah, who married brothers James Sharp Ferguson and William Ferguson.

1. Simon, B. 1747, D. 1832 married Elizabeth Ferguson-resided at Falls Church, Fairfax County. Descendants in Kentucky and Arlington, Virginia.

2. John, 1749-1821, second son married Elizabeth Dulin- resided near the old homestead five miles west of Alexandria. Descendants in Kentucky and Tennessee, Missouri, Nebraska etc.

3. William, 1758-1840 married 1st Francis Lewis. Went to Kentucky in 1788, Mason County near Mayslick. (See page 5-7.

2. George, second son of John (1686-1790 pioneer of Fairfax County.) Had two sons and daughter Mary. Mary married 1782 Dr. Robert Taylor of Prince William County and later went to Mason County, Kentucky. They were grandparents of Judge Napoleon B. Taylor of Indianapolis. (See Bench and Bar of Indiana.)

1. James eldest son of George was with George Rogers Clarke in Virginia and received 200 acres of land in Ky. for service in Army.

2. John B. 1764, Prince William Co. died in Fleming Co., Ky. 1835. He was in war of Revolution, Col. Darke's regiment. He married Agnes

oldest daughter of Charles Bell and sister of Elizabeth and Clarissa Bell who married William and Michael sons of William the Kentucky pioneer.

3. William, 3rd. son of John, (1686-1790 pioneer of Fairfax Co.) lived and died in Fairfax Co.) unmarried.

4. Daniel, 4th son-married Rebecca and had sons: George William, Henry and John. Resided in Loudoun County, George oldest son went to Caswell Co. North Carolina, enlisted there in War of Revolution. After the war he returned to Virginia and resided in Fairfax Co.

5. Francis, B. March 2, 1732, D. Oct. 14, 1800 youngest son of John (1686-1790) married Mr. Jane (Watkins) Charleton and had sons: George, William, Francis, Samuel, Thomas and daughters: Jane and Susannah. Jane married Benoni Price and had one son David Price who married Margaret Crook. They had daughters: Charlotte who married Samuel Thompson, Terre Haute's most famous physician and surgeon. Children of Dr. John Thompson and Elizabeth Crook Thompson are: Gertrude who married Harry G. Skinner of Baltimore, Md. (now residing in New Youk (1924) and Frances unmarried residing in Indianapolis, Ind.

John (1686-1790) pioneer in Northern Neck is interred in front yard of the old home where also lies his son Francis and his wife Jane. The home passed out of the family when George, son of Francis moved to Kenawha County, West Virginia in 1814. George W. and Lewis, sons of George and grandsons of Francis were prominent citizens of Charleston, West Va. Lewis was judge for many years. George W. Member of Congress prior to the Civil War was selected by the Washington family to present the sword of George Washington to Congress. He was a member of the Virginia Convention that passed the ordinance of secession and voted against it. He urged Congress to buy the slaves in the South and send them to Africa and prevent war. Do we regret this was not done?

SUMMERS FAMILY IN KENTUCKY

In 1780 John Summers (1710-11-1788) oldest son of John (1686-1790) and father of Simon, John and William purchased a thousand acres of land in Kentucky County. This land was located on North side and South side of Mill Creek. He died Feb. 1788. Will probated, Feb. 18, 1788,

Item in will, "I give and bequeath to my loving son William Summers three hundred acres of land on the waters of the Ohio on Mill Creek and on the South side thereon it being the land that I had of Isaac Hite." William was the only member of his father's family that came into Kentucky. His brothers lived and died in Fairfax Co. His two sisters moved to Jefferson County now in West Virginia. In May 1788 William Summers with his wife Frances Lewis and five boys, ages from 2 to 11, moved to Mason County, Ky. to live on the land situated on the South side of Mill creek where William lived the rest of his life. This land today is considered one of the finest farm lands in the United States. Adjoining this land was that of Jacob Drennen, grandfather of Jacob Drennen Early who was pioneer merchant in Terre Haute.

Fiske in "Virginia and her Neighbors" says: "Kentucky beyond the mountains was really but her Western district settled by her sons, who had planted there Virginia homes and established in them the Virginia faith and customs. On the whole it was a noble type of rural gentry, manly simplicity, thorough wholesomeness and integrity."

The journey from Fairfax County to Mason County was partly by stage, then boat down the Ohio to Limestone (later called Maysville) so while their home was in process of building, Frances, wife of William Summers remained in the Fort at Washington (then the County seat of Mason Co.) where she died within a few days after arrival, probably from fatique after the long journey. The five little boys were tenderly cared for by the other pioneers and on November 24, 1789, William Summers married 2nd Mary, daughter of Thomas Haven, which proved to be a most fortunate Marriage, for Mary Haven Summers was a loving mother to these little boys

loved her dearly. They were all men of the highest type of grand and noble citizens. Their names were:

1. George Washington LaFayette, B. Nov. 7, 1777, Fairfax Co. Va. When of age went to Ohio where he died leaving two daughters.

2. William, B. Nov. 22, 1779, D. Aug. 27, 1855, Married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sally Carter Bell. Residence Fleming Co. Ky.

3. James, B. Oct. 7, 1781, died unmarried at the home of his brother Michael.

4. Michael named for an army friend of his father was B. Feb. 15, 1784 in Fairfax, D. Feb. 15, 1859 at the home of his daughter Mrs. William S. Clift, in Terre Haute while on a visit. Interred in Woodlawn Cemetary, Terre Haute. Michael married June 4, 1809 Clarissa Bell* youngest daughter of Charles and Sally Carter Bell. Residence, Fleming Co.

5. Lewis, B. Nov. 5,1786 D. March 2, 1865, married Nov. 22, 1807 Mary Armstrong. Res. Fleming Co.

*Clarissa Bell Summers, mother of Mrs. William S. Clift had a sister Elizabeth who married William Summers, Jr. brother of Michael and a sister Agnes who married John Summers, a cousin. Agnes, Elizabeth and Clarissa were daughters of Charles and Sally Carter Bell and great grand daughters of Rev. John Bell and Elizabeth, his wife, grandaughter of Charles Lee and great grand daughter of Richard Lee founder of the Lee family in Virginia. Rev. John Bell was duly licensed by Bishop of London Jan. 21, 1711 as Missionary in the Colony. He served at Christ Church and at St. Mary's White Chapel, Lancaster County, Va. from 1711 until his death in 1743.

Michael and Clarissa Bell Summers had issue:

1. Lucinda B. 1810, Married Hunry Bruce Mills. Resided in Fleming Co. Moved to Terre Haute in 1858.

2. Ann, B. 1811, married Caleb Butler, came to Terre Haute in 1856.

3. Asa Runyon Summers, B. 1813, married 1st Mary Walker and had

daughters, Clarissa Jane and Phebe Ann, came to Terre Haute in 1852.

4. Emily B. Oct. 27, 1814. Fleming Co. Ky. D. Dec. 9, 1893 in Chicago at home of her daughter Mrs. LeRoy B. Cox.

5. Sallie Bell, B. 1818, D. 1883 at home of her sister Mrs. William Clift came to Terre Haute on a visit with her parents in 1858 and never returned to Ky. married Martha daughter of William Swain of Fleming Co.

William Summers, the Kentucky pioneer was a soldier in War of Revolution. Was with Washington's army at Valley Forge that memorable winter from December 1777 to June 1778. He was Corporal Co. 7 1st Continental Artillery, Capt. John Champe Carters Company, Col. Charles Harrison's Reg't. William received 200 acres of land in Nelson County, Ky. for services. Simon, his older brother, was Adj't in 6th Va. Received 690 acres in Nelson Co. (VA. War records.)

Frances Lewis, 1st wife of William Summers was duaghter of Thomas Lewis and wife Elizabeth, and granddaughter of John and Frances Fielding Lewis and great granddaughter John and Eliza Warner Lewis.

Thomas Lewis, father of Frances Lewis Summers was Lay Reader and clerk at Falls Church, Fairfax County, 1759-1760.

William Summers died Sept. 20, 1840. Interred on his land on Mill Creek in a beautiful spot where lie also Frances Lewis and Mary Haven Summers.

The "Maysville Eagle" Wednesday, September 30th, 1840 records the following:

"Departed this life on the 20th day of September 1840 at his residence in the vicinity of Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky,--William Summers, Sr. a soldier of the Revolution in the 83rd year of his age. Much esteemed by all who knew him as citizen, neighbor and friend; amiable, kind and affectionate as a husband and father, and above all, highly esteemed as a Christian, having been a member of the Church of Christ

for sixty years or more, adorning its doctrines by a pious and godly life. Thus, like a full ripe sheaf has been gathered home and full of years and rich in good works, leaving an example worthy to be followed by his numerous family connections and a large acquaintances.

It is written "Write blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," also for the consolation of his friends—"Grieve not as those who have no hope."

—R"—

Rev. Mr. Ricketts

Mayslick, Mason Co. Ky.

From Hakluyt Papers,

On 19 june 1610 Sir George Somers the good old gentleman out of his love and zeal not motioning but most cheerfully and resolutely "says the dispatch of Delaware to Earl of Salsbury reembarked in his cedar pinnace of thirty tons to procure provisions. That act alone should have bestowed upon him the highest honor. He died in Bermudas on this second visit on 9th of November. His heart was buried in the land on which the town of St. George now stands and a wooden cross was placed above the spot. Matthew Summers a nephew sho was with him brought his body to England where it was buried with military honors at White Church in Dorset. From Ter-centenary Shakspeare Celebration in New York by Rudyard Kipling.

Sir George Somers or Summers (1554-1610) an English Mariner born at Lyne Regis Dorsetshire. He was an active promoter of the London Company formed to colonize Virginia and in 1609 he sailed for America in command of a small fleet. His squadron was scattered by a hurricane and Somers' vessel was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands which Somers took possission of in the name of England. One of the many contemporary versions of his ship wreck is said to have given Shakespeare the setting for "The Tempest."

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Mrs. Norman E. Watson
7056 Tall Cedars Lane
Ferndale, Wa. 98248
3-14-78

Dear Mrs. Merrill -

I recently wrote to the Illiana Gen. & Hist. Soc. for information on the Clift & Conner fam. histories. They tell me that these were among those published in their last quarterly. They suggested that I write & ask how many sheets would have to be zeroxed off so that I may send the money for them.

I wonder if this is the information gathered by my Uncle, Robert Clift, before he died. I have never seen what he collected. Just told by word of mouth. I was under the impression that he only went back as far as Micajah Clift who was a prisoner in Andersonville in the Civil War. If so, I have gone back to his father & mother Joseph & Christina Clift, but am stuck there. They came from Tenn. & N.C. (Parke Co Ind. 1850 Census)

Would appreciate any help you can give me.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Norman E Watson

Collection Tells of Early Railroader, Planing Mill

Clark, Dorothy

Ts MAR 3 1 1974

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

A recent addition to the genealogy collection of the Vigo County Historical Society's library are three volumes — "Somers-Summers Families," "Decendants of Richard and Penelope Stout," and "Clift and Allied Families." They are the gift of Herbert M. Baganz and Belle Summers Baganz, of Lafayette, Ind.

The first volume tells of the English, American and German branches of the Somers-Summers families back to Sir Richard le Somer in the 14th century.

The second volume tells of eight generations of the Stout family including their relationship with Abraham Lincoln.

The third volume tells of the Clift family as well as pioneer Indiana railroad engineer, Andrew Walker. Several Revolutionary soldiers are found in these lines, Parke and Vigo county settlers, as well as the Carter, Ball, and Lee families of Virginia.

One local connection begins with Michael Summers (1784-1859) who married, Clarissa Bell (1785-1860). Both were born in Virginia, migrated to Terre Haute, and died here. One of their ten children, Emily, married William Stout Clift, and they were the grandparents of Belle Summers Baganz.

Wm. Stout Clift came from Washington, Mason county Ky., to Terre Haute in June, 1852. He had learned milling from his wife's cousin, Thomas Summers, whose wife was the daughter of Nathaniel Hixson who had the first water mill for grinding grain in Mason county. Instead of establishing a mill here, Clift decided to go into building and manufacturing supplies because of the rapid increase in population and the great demand for homes here.

DOROTHY J. CLARK

Traveling by steamboat down the Ohio river to Madison, Ind., and then by railroad to Indianapolis and on to Terre Haute, Clift arrived here with his wife and two children, spent a few days at the Buntin House on South 3rd St... then lived for the rest of the summer in Mr. Clayton's house on 5th St.

Early in the fall of 1852, the Clift family moved to the corner of 4th and Chestnut Sts., in a double brick house. The Hulman family occupied the other side of the double house. Next Spring Mr. Clift built a home near Rev. Jewett out on the prairie, now 13th and Chestnut Sts., where he lived uuntil his death. His wife, the former Miss Emily Summers, whom he married in 1842, gave him three children: Gilbert, who died in 1865; Mary Bell, who married Leroy B. Cox, of Chicago; and John M. Clift, who became his father's business partner.

Mr. Clift praised this community so highly in letters to his brothers and sisters that in 1855 his youngest brother, Samuel, came to Terre Haute. Later his other three brothers and his four sisters came to Indiana. The brothers and two sisters located in Henry county, two sisters on farms near Indianapolis. After the Civil War, two brothers, Mason and Walter W., came to Terre Haute where they lived the rest of their lives.

Uncle Billy Clift, described as a portly gentleman with genial, kindly features, and a hearty laugh, was a hard worker and very successful in the business of contracting, building and owner of a planing mill. He was born in Mason county, Ky., on July 2, 1815, the son of Nelson and Elizabeth Clift. From 1852 to 1864 he worked as a contractor and builder before building his frame planing mill at 123 N. 9th St. A year later J. H. Williams became his partner.

When the mill was totally destroyed by fire on July 10, 1884, Messrs. Clift, Williams & Co. (John Clift had then taken into partnership) immediately cleared away the ruins and built an even larger mill.

Mr. Clift never had any political aspirations but was pulled from retirement in 1872 and elected a member of the Council from the Fifth Ward. As police commissioner he made a record for himself as a man of courage and conviction. For many years he served as president of the Vigo Agricultural Society. He was a member of the First Baptist church, a Mason, and a prelate of Terre Haute Commandery, Knights Templar. He died in 1888 and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery with his wife who died in 1893.

Walker Family

Andrew Walker, aged 18, arrived in Madison, Ind. to join his brothers Peter and John in 1849. The family home was near Glasgow, Scotland. The older brothers had emigrated 10 years earlier to work on the railroad. Peter had died before Andrew's arrival. John was employed on the Madison & Indianapolis Railway line. For the next four years Andrew worked at the North Madison Round House and became a fireman on the wood burning engines of that day. He later advanced to railway engineer. After five years of railroading he resigned in 1854 to return to Scotland to visit his family and friends.

On the return voyage to America the sailing ship suffered storm damage and after three weeks was forced to return to home port for repairs of water leaks. The passengers all took turns at the pumps to keep the ship from foundering.

About the same tiime a cousin of Walker's, John Walker, came to America. A miner in Scotland, he located near Brazil and put down one of the first coal shafts in Clay County, Ind. Andrew's brther, John Walker, retired from the railroad to a farm near Madison, Ind.

After his visit to Scotland, Andrew Walker returned to Madison and continued working for the railroad as an engineer. In 1855 he married Hannah Bishop, daughter of Joel Bishop of Canaan.

Train Wreck

In 1862, at the time of John Morgan's Raid, Walker was almost involved in a serious train wreck caused by their destruction of the tracks. He moved to Indianapolis and managed a farm located where the Indiana Fairgrounds are now at 38th St. The owner of the farm, Hugh Thompson, had a brother who was a baker in Scotland. He started a bakery on S. Meridian St., the first block south of Washington, making Thompson butter, graham crackers, and "hard-tack" for the northern armies

Railroading offered more attraction than farming, so Andrew returned as an engineer for the third time, working for the Bee Lines from Indianapolis to Richmand and later on the Vandalia from Indianapolis to St. Louis. In 1899 his home was in Terre Haute. While in Indianapolis he contracted typhoid fever, and was returned to his daughter's home here where he died.

Andrew Walker had served almost 50 years as a Railroader. In his 45 years of traveling over a million miles as engineer he was never involved in a serious train wreck. He had figured in some hairbreadth escapes, for railroading at that time was a hazardous occupation. Safety methods were not employed in the early days.

Andrews wife had preceded him in death in 1890. His daughter, Georgeanna, had married John McCalla Clift, partner in the Clift, Williams & Co. Planing Mill. The Walkers are buried in Highland Lawn Cemetery.

Mary Bell Clift Cox (Mrs. Leroy B.) (1847-1932) was a life member of the Vigo County Historical Society and an active genealogist. She began compiling the family records in the 1920's. She inspired the organization of the Stout Family Historical Association which is still active in Hopewell, N. J.

Any of these family genealogies can be consulted at the Historical Museum, 1411 S. 6th St., on Sunday through Friday (closed Saturday) from 1 to 4 p.m.

Vigo County Public Library
Community Affairs File
REFERENCE
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Summons

1) 1886 ~~Letter~~ to Mr. William S. Clift
2) Obituary and Funeral booklet of W.S. Clift

TERRE HAUTE

COMMANDERY

16

K. T.

TERRE HAUTE

IND.

Edward Gilbert, E. C.

Asylum March 4. 1886.

Sir Knight:-

You are hereby **SUMMONED** to attend the regular monthly conclave of Terre Haute Commandery No. 16. Knights Templar. to be held at the Asylum March 13. 1886. at 7:30 P. M. that the full membership may act upon important business set for that meeting.

By order of the Eminent Commander.

Edward Gilbert E. C.

Attest.

H. Schwingrouber Recorder.

It is the duty of all officers and members of a Commandery to respond to and obey cheerfully every summons of their Eminent Commander when properly conveyed to them. No officer or member may omit or refuse to respond to such summons unless prevented by "natural infirmities or unavoidable accidents", or unless excused by the E. C. or Commandery.

Proc. G. C. Ind. 1873. P. 29.

Vigo County Hist. Society.

Memorial Addresses

Of

William Stout Clift

Delivered at

First Baptist Church

Terre Haute, Indiana

April 22, 1888

Vigo County Public Library

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Property of
Vigo County Historical Society

(Terre Haute (Ind.) Evening Gazette, April 12, 1888.)

Obituary

William S. Clift.

It will be a severe shock to every one to learn that the great, big heart, warm with human sympathy, in the breast of Uncle Billy Clift has ceased to beat. The smile we are all so familiar with no more lights up those genial, kindly features, and that hearty laugh, which shook his portly frame, when his keen sense of the ludicrous was touched, will be heard no more. He was a rare companion. No man had keener appreciation of a harmless joke or got from life more solid pleasure. He was a hard worker, successful beyond most men and yet life afforded him infinite rational enjoyment.

Sketch.

He was born in Mason County, Kentucky on July 2nd, 1815, the son of Nelson and Elizabeth Clift. The popularity which seems native to southern climate clung to Mr. Clift through life. Thirty-six years ago, in 1852, he removed to this city and followed the business of contractor and builder which he continued with considerable success until 1864 when his company built the frame planing mill on the site of the present large brick buildings. A year after the planing mill was erected Mr. J. H. Williams was taken into partnership and has since remained. There has never been a pleasanter business relation. The two men have been warm friends and admirers of each other and have been more like brothers than business partners only. When the mill was totally destroyed on July 10th, 1884, Messrs. Clift, Williams & Co. (Mr. Jno. Clift had then been taken into partnership) showed their pluck by clearing away the ruins at once and building the great mill which is now such a credit to them and to the city. It is one of the largest and best equipped in the country and the company has branched out and is doing a large manufacturing business for distant points.

Mr. Clift was most happily married on June 15th, 1842, to Miss Emily Summers, who survives him. Three children were born to them: Gilbert, who died in 1865, Mary Bell, now Mrs. Leroy B. Cox, of Chicago, and Jno. M. Clift, who has for years been one of the main stays at the mill.

Mr. Clift never had any political aspirations, but was pulled from his retirement in 1872 and elected a member of the council from the Fifth ward. As Police Commissioner he made a record for himself as a man of courage and conviction. He was in this position as in all others honest, outspoken and fearless. What he did was open and above board. He has always taken the liveliest interest in agriculture and for many years, up to the time of his death, the President of the

Vigo Agricultural Society. He was a prominent and useful member of the First Baptist church.

Mr. Clift was also a prominent Mason. For twelve years he officiated as prelate of Terre Haute Commandery K. T.

He will be greatly missed. Mr. Clift was far more than an average man. Nature liberally endowed him with sound judgment, self reliance, courage and native honesty, and he was most lavish in bestowing on him those attractive virtues of generosity, sympathy, kindness and good nature, which make a man companionable and loved by all who knew him. Richly endowed by nature Mr. Clift sedulously improved his opportunities. He resolutely chose to do right. Mr. Clift commanded the respect of all by his intelligence and sound sense. He was admired for his strict integrity. A just and good man has gone to his reward.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. W. S. CLIFT.

(Evening Gazette, April 15)

Largely Attended by Friends and Members of Organizations Sunday.

The funeral of the late W. S. Clift on Sunday afternoon was very largely attended, as the deceased was one of the most highly honored and best known citizens of the city, who had numerous friends in whatever part of the city he chose to go. The service was conducted by the Knights Templar, of which order Mr. Clift was a member. The residence at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets was crowded with people and the streets were lined in every direction from it. The procession, headed by a platoon of sixteen police, moved west on Chestnut street. After the police came the employes of the Cilft & Williams Company, followed by the Ringgold band and the escort of Sir Knights. At Woodlawn cemetery there was an immense throng during the entire afternoon.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE FIRST BAPTIST IN HONOR OF THE LATE WM. S. CLIFT.

(Evening Gazette, April 23)

First Baptist—Memorial Service.

The memorial services of the late Wm. S. Clift, senior deacon of the church, were held yesterday morning. At the opening of the service Pastor Kirtley read a part of the fourteenth chapter of John, followed by prayer. Eloquent tributes were paid to the life and character of Mr. Clift by Col. Nelson, Col. Thompson, Dr. Stimson and Pastor Kirtley. The music was beautiful and appropriate. Especially beautiful were the songs, "Hear Our Prayer," and "Gates Ajar," by the male quartette, composed of Messrs. Alder, Cooper, Taylor and Hazeldine. A large portrait of Mr. Clift, surrounded with evergreen, hung above the pulpit and his pew was draped in black, with a sheaf of wheat standing in the centre.

Address by Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, prominent attorney and citizen of Terre Haute, U. S. Minister to Chili, S. A., during President Lincoln's administration, and later Minister to Mexico under President Hayes.

Mr. Nelson was born in Mason Co., Ky., and was second son of Dr. Thomas Nelson and grand-son of Thos. Marshall, the well known orator and pioneer, in Kentucky, who was nephew and adopted son of John Marshall.

Address by Hon. Thomas H. Nelson.

In ancient times, those nearest the dead, by blood and relationship, spoke at their funerals but time and modern civilization have changed this custom. It will not be considered unbecoming in me I trust on this sad occasion, to pay a brief tribute of respect to the memory of my old and valued friend, William S. Clift. Old friends we were indeed, for we were raised in the same County—the County of Mason—in Kentucky. In my youthful struggles in my native commonwealth, as well as in the efforts of my matured years in Indiana, I always had the benefit of his sympathy and encouragement and ever found him the same unselfish, sagacious and reliable friend. And now, that the grave has closed over him, I feel as if I had sustained a personal loss—a sense of personal bereavement, which I am sure, is shared by all who knew him.

A kindly, generous man is gone, after a brief and unexpected summons. The shaft of death has been hurled at this community, with fearful frequency of late, sparing neither youth nor age, sex or condition. God only knows who will go next. To those of us, who face the setting sun and tread the declining path of life, the shadows lengthen and darken behind us.

All of us, sooner or later, must claim from the living, that tender recognition which we bestow now on the dead. For our hearts

"Like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

And to that bourn, that undiscovered, country whence no traveler has yet returned, we are all hastening with steady and rapid steps. Fortunate, aye blessed will we be, if, when we reach that bourn, we may be able to meet the Great Judge, with a conscience as void of offence towards God and man, as was his, whose loss we now deplore.

The earthly account of William S. Clift is closed forever, without one spot or stain to mar its fair page. In every relation of life, he proved himself a just and true man, while liberal in his opinions, he was a man of strong convictions and had the courage of his convictions. He was strictly conscientious, in the discharge of every duty.

He was a loving husband and father, a useful, industrious and upright citizen, a consistent Christian and a noble, faithful, honest man. No man in this community possessed a more marked individuality. He stood four square to all the winds that blew. He had "a tear for pity and a heart open as day for melting charity." Modest and unassuming, sincere and earnest, the memory of William Clift will be fondly cherished and honored by those who knew him best. His employees and assistants,—and they were "legion" during his busy life of thirty-six years in this city—honored, revered and loved him. He had business transactions with thousands of people in that long period, yet no man, woman or child ever impeached the honor or questioned the integrity of William S. Clift. An ill gotten dollar, never soiled the palm of his hand. His personal purity and honesty, like the virtue which Caesar demanded for his wife, was "above suspicion." Few men were

so universally beloved. His aims were just, his methods honorable and his heart warm and true. He never willingly wounded the feelings of any human being. He was the friend of the friendless and the unfortunate. Such a well rounded character, furnishes a noble example for imitation and emulation.

What an impressive lesson does death teach to the human soul! In the memorable words of Edmund Burke, "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue"! We are as fleeting and evanescent as the insects of the air. We come and go "like a wreath of mist at eve." We all do fade like the leaf. The fashion of this world, like the shadow of a cloud flitteth away. Decay is marked on all things earthly. Time, remorseless time,—Time, the tomb builder, makes its mark on each brow and casts its shadow in each heart. The rose has faded from many a cheek and the wrinkled front and frosted head proclaim the slow but sure work of the icy hand of Time. Bright and beautiful visions have come and faded and left no shadow of their loveliness,—and memory—busy memory,

"Lifts the coffin lid of Hope and Joy and Love,
And bending mournfully above the pale
Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead flowers
O'er what has passed to nothingness."

Thus it is ,and thus it ever will be, while time endures.

Over the river, in the land to which we are drifting, there is life forever! Let us so employ the little margin we have on the shores of time, that tEernity will open upon us as a joy and not as a terror to our liberated spirits.

"Let us so live, that when we come to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Then go not,(like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach the grave,
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

And now, beloved friend—Farewell! wise counselor, affectionate husband, kind father, good citizen, farewell! Thy immortal spirit now peacefully rests in the realm of eternal happiness, for thou hast already heard the welcome plaudit, "well done thou good and faithful servant!" Leigh Hunt's beautiful allegory may well be applied to William S. Clift. Bear with me for a moment, while I read this faithful picture.

Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase—
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold;

And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou"? The vision raised its read,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one"? said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerly still, and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."
The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great awakening light,
And show'd the names whom love of God had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Member of Twenty-seventh Congress, secretary of the Navy under President Hayes, and Indiana's greatest, most honored and beloved Statesman.

Address by Hon. Richard W. Thompson.

We are all environed by circumstances and conditions which, by the operation of irrevocable natural laws, influence and develop the faculties of our physical being.

These are wisely given to us for useful employment; and if neglected become inert and dormant, whilst if not, they acquire vigor and activity, as our muscles are made stronger and harder by exercise.

If there were no light our eye-balls would be sightless. If there were no sound we should be unable to hear or to articulate. If our bodies did not require the nourishment of food we should lose the sense of taste.

Some have pretended to deduce from this, the theory that these same natural laws so act upon primal germs of matter as to cause them to evolve from one stage of development to another, until, at last, the wonderful mechanism of the human body is produced. If this were so, man's place in the world would be that of a mere machine, operated by the same motive power which nature has imparted to the lower animals, and subject to extinction when that power shall be extinguished.

The defenders of this theory, however, find themselves met at the threshhold by a consciousness of its failure to account for the existence of man's intellectual faculties, and in order to escape self-condemnation, they idly and unwisely argue that these faculties also lie dormant in our nature—like the latent spark in the flint—until, by a like process of evolution, they develop into reason.

They do not tell us whether they are derived from the single germ which begins the process of evolution, or from the multitude of other germs surrounding it, or how life-giving energy is imparted to one or all these germs.

To acept this theory we must assume that the soul is an emanation from matter, and, therefore, a mere material essence, which dissolves as soon as it escapes from the circle of the conditions and natural influences which brought it into being. To do this we must enter the endless field of sceptical speculation where there is no light, but where all the paths lead to doubt, darkness, dismay, and death.

Apart from revelation, reason rises up in revolt against this gloomy and heart-sickening theory. Not only is it condemned by the enlightened sentiment of our own time, but we read of no age in which both the learned and the unlearned would not have combined to rejct it. Th minds of the most primitive peoples,—even those in the rude and normal conditions of life—reached out, from the beginning of society, after some satisfactory solution of the mystery of man's being and creation; and not only did they find among the works of nature,—in the sun, moon, stars, sky, earth, ocean, and in everything around them—evidences of a Superior Providential power, but irresistible proofs also of the immortality of the soul. The highest philosophy cannot go beyond this, and that of Plato, which taught it before the

birth of Christianity, is still accepted by enlightened minds, whilst the opposing theories of the eloquent and gifted Lucretius would be almost forgotten but for the modern effort to revive them. But neither science, nor the highest culture of the present age, can eradicate from our minds the conviction that, whilst our bodies may be laid away in the tomb—to be known no more forever upon earth our soul will live through the ages of eternity. The faith of the Christian enables him to know this with the same degree of certainty that he knows there are no elements in nature which do not bear the impress of the Divine wisdom.

The faith assures us that the spirit of our loved and honored friend, in whose memory these solemn services are conducted, has survived the death of the body, and that when, in the course of nature, he reached, "the last of earth," it ascended to immortality. What is now the darkness of the tomb to him when his soul has reached, "that day of perfect bliss," where the light shines forever, and where it is enraptured by the music of 'harp-strings" touched by angels' fingers?" What we call death brings the keenest and deepest pangs to the heart,—of which I am now unfit to speak,—but it releases the soul from its imprisonment in the body and enables it to take its flight from earth cleansed and purified from everything pertaining to mortality and fitted for the "sweetest and most perfect harmonies" of an endless life.

Wealth, and power, and prosperity, are all uncertain. We may possess them today, and tomorrow lose them. But these harmonies are unceasing, and when those who have gone before us have been permitted to enter upon them, their lives have just begun. They are reached only through the portals of death.

We do not doubt that our departed friend has entered upon the endless life of happiness and joy.

If he has not—if William S. Clift in his earthly life,—did not fit himself for companionship with the just and virtuous, in a higher, and better, and more perfect sphere,—who among us all can feel assured that he will be ready when the final summons shall come to him?

My own observation of man—far from being limited,—enables me to say that I have scarcely ever known a man whose virtues were more clearly and distinctly marked, or whose faults of charatcer were fewer.

His modest and unassuming deportment—his steadiness in the pursuit of the right as he understood the right—his clear and accurate conception of duty—his firmness and consistency in its discharge—the inoffensiveness of his intercourse with the world—his honest and upright dealing with his fellowmen—his resolute determination to inflict no wrong upon others,—all combine to prove him to have been well entitled to the respect and veneration which this whole community willingly awarded to him when alive, and now unite in bestowing upon his name and memory.

I knew him well and intimately. Our acquaintance commenced thirty-six years ago, when he first became a resident of this city. From

that time until his death our relations have given me the most favorable opportunities, not merely to observe his course of life but to know him under such circumstances as have enabled me to form an accurate estimate of his conduct and character. He was always fair, just, upright, and honorable in all his dealings.

He could always be trusted without suspicion. If he had faults—and the best are not without them—they leaned to the side of truth, right, justice, and virtue. If he harmed any man he did not intend it. If he unconsciously inflicted injury upon others he was always ready to atone for it.

The loss of such a man is a public calamity. We all, unitedly, feel it to be so in his case; but none more keenly than those who were immediately associated with him in business, and who, from their close relations with him, knew him best.

A few weeks ago the foremost man in Europe was compelled, by death, to lay aside his crown of great empire, and most eloquent words in his praise were spoken throughout the world. The ceremonies about his tomb were marked by appropriate and solemn services; and whilst he deserved all the honors bestowed upon him, no words of truer eloquence were uttered in his praise than those spoken of Mr. Clift by the body of men in his employment at the time of his death.

In their own expressive and beautiful language they declared that he had been a "father to some, and the friend to all" of them. What a grand eulogy. It was the outspoken language of honest hearts, impelled by a sense of duty to the memory of a man honored because he had been true to them, as well as to himself. What more can be said of any man that he has done his duty? Eloquence may exhaust itself in commendation of worldly greatness, but no higher praise than that can be bestowed. And to that praise—honestly earned and in full measure—our departed friend was fairly entitled; and throughout the long list of his acquaintances, there is not one to withhold it.

In paying this last public tribute to his memory we may be permitted to express some consolation in the belief that he sleeps gently that having gracefully reached the end of a well spent life, he has entered upon a higher spiritual being, where there are no storms to disturb the universal quiet and no strifes to mar the universal joy.

"There, fadeless flowers their blossoms wave
Beneath a cloudless sky;
And there the latest lingering tear
Is wiped from every eye;
And souls beneath the trees of life
Repose upon that blessed shore,
Where pain, and toil, and storm, and strife,
Shall never reach them more."

Rev. Samuel M. Stimson, D.D., fifty years a Baptist Minister in New York and Indiana, highly honored and revered both as a pastor and in state work for the Baptist denomination.

This name had long been a familiar one, in this city, in all departments of life. It was a fixed quantity. It meant the same thing in all the relations he held with his fellowmen. This cannot be said of every name, and those of which it can be said are unfortunately too few. Why do not all men bear such a name as this?

If a man does bear it, why does he differ from his fellows?

There is always an adequate cause for every result. Correct action, good deeds, unimpeachable character, and a name revered, do not arise out of our corrupted human nature. This man and this name are legitimate products of the Christian religion, the truths of the Bible transfered to, and fixed in his heart by the spirit of God,—and voiced in this saying,—"Christ in you the hope of glory."

In Christ dwelt all the fullness of the God-head bodily, or in him dwelt, and by him were fully manifested the Divine moral attributes—Truth, Justice, Love, with their correlatives, Righteousness, Peace, Mercy, Benevolence and Beneficence.

These transfered to a man, wrought into his nature, produce just the kind of man, character and name we have before us here today.

The fact that a man is capable of taking, holding, maintaining, and manifesting the divine moral attributes mark the dignity, grandeur and possibilities of his nature, and places him in a position greatly nearer to God and the spiritual kingdom above him, than to the material and animal below him.

It is this which gives a man character, and makes his name a fix-quantity, for he holds a close and intimate relationship to immutability, he converses daily with Him, who is the same yesterday, today and forever, and with whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning.

His character and conduct are not fixed on a sliding scale. In whatever place you find him he is always the same.

Where these characteristics shine the brightest, and send forth the most radiant and lovely light is in the family. Here Wm. S. Clift was a power and an attraction up to the measure of human ability, and it could be truthfully said of him, justice and judgment were the habitation of his throne, mercy and truth goeth before him.

The principles of right, truth, justice, love, mercy, gentleness, and the deep foundation upon which the character of the children of his house was built. This is a section of God's moral government on the earth, and it is an attractive, healthful and holy place. His house was always open, and a place where all loved to go—where the young people and the children delighted to be, and his large hearty welcome and his genial smile were ever a benediction on their souls. The influence of such a family does not die out, but moves on down the ages, and its value cannot be estimated. When the inhabitants of the earth are set in families we shall have a new earth, and heaven will be nearer to us.

In the church his name was a fixed quantity. Religion, wherever it is found, is always the same, a heart bound with threefold cords to God. The manifestation of it may be different in different men. In some it is a fitful light sometimes shining brightly and again but dimly seen. In some it is wavering, flaring, uncertain, but without indiscretion, or knowledge, others still are not in the straight and narrow path, moving steadily along, but are shifting in their course, driven about by every wind of doctrine, a very uncertain quantity. Not so here. Deacon Clift's light was steady, strong and enduring; he was rooted and grounded in faith established in the doctrine, and his practice never varied.

He regarded the business side of religion as identical with any other, and should be conducted on the same principles. Here his counsel and service were invaluable. Wisdom, consideration, good judgment characterized all his acts.

No one can tell, who is not familiar with the internal workings of the church, the value of such a man as this. Let the elements rage as they might, let there be yielding and giving way on the right hand or on the left, he stood firm, like a solid rock fixed in place, a rallying point for the regathering of the scattered fragments.

How frequently was the question asked,—What does Deacon Clift think? What will Deacon Clift do?

His judgment was respected. His was a full rounded out character. We pray; for it is God only that can supply his place.

What shall I say of him in his business relations? I say his name was a fixed quantity. When his name was called in the roll of business matters you knew what it meant, everybody who was acquainted with him knew, and they relied on it.

His religion was all pervasive. It was the same every day in the week, and in business as in the church. It is not needful that I enter into detail here. It is sufficient to say that he was trusted implicitly; trusted by those who employed him, by those whom he employed, and by all those with whom he had business relations.

Where was the binding compact, which held him true to the contract?

It was the man and not in any private or public records, neither in any legal forms. In his hands trusts were sacred and safe. His motto was that the fee simple of property was in God. Therefore if he was dishonest with men, he was dishonest with God.

That though he might escape from men he could not escape from himself, neither could he afford to displease his Heavenly Father.

This also made him the true friend of the laboring man. Among those in his employ there was no murmuring nor complaining. His men stayed with him year after year. If he prospered they prospered, if he suffered they suffered with him, for they knew they were safe when the upward grade was reached.

Families built their homes around him, and remained a lifetime in his service.

Among the touching sights at the funeral was the long line of working men filing through the room to take a last look at their dead friend.

Citizenship. The gentlemen who have preceded me have told you that as a citizen his name was a fixed quantity. When called upon to fill places of public trust, he was ready to respond and confidence went with him. No jobbery, no bribery, no dishonesty was instituted, upheld or concealed by him. His walk was upright, and straightforward undisguised among the people, and their interests were safe in his hands. He was a law-abiding citizen; nay, more, he was a law-sustaining citizen; the compact which governed him here as elsewhere was made with God; the law was written in his heart by the Spirit of God and was his rule of action. These are the men with which good government originates, and by whom it is upheld and perpetuated. In these men is conserved the highest, best and most enduring interests of the race. Also its emancipation from the destructive bonds of sin, iniquity and wrongdoing, and elevating it to the plane of God's moral government.

In the mysterious movement of things about us, these men do not remain with us on the earth but pass out, and on into the unseen and unknown,—entirely unknown but for the revelation of God,—the revelation that formed the character of the man. By its light we are permitted to follow them for a little ways, and it's a sweet, blessed and heavenly way.

Jesus said: "I am the resurrection and the life." "From which none ever wake to weep." "In my father's house are many mansions." "I go to prepare a place for you. House. Home. Heaven. Father, brother, friend, thou art there. Look up. How many do you see there with him? All the relations of the family, that little section of heaven here on the earth, are there. This will continue, these are immortal,—this is immortality. This is a living, enduring, immutable growing kingdom, the fullness of him that filleth all in all, and the earth included in the all. A mighty tidal wave of emancipated justified, sanctified, glorified humanity sweeping on over all, overcoming all, and remaining the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints in heaven and on the earth.

TOUCHING RESOLUTIONS.

The Clift & Williams Company Employes Express Their Sense of Loss in the Death of Mr. Clift.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the employes of the Clift & Williams Company:

Whereas, The president of this company, Mr. William S. Clift, has been removed from us by death; and,

Whereas, It appears to us expedient to make known our sentiments in regard to our late employer and our sympathy with those most nearly related to him; therefore,

Resolved, That the employes of the Clift & Williams Company do hereby very respectfully tender to his family and to the firm this expression of our sympathy with them in this sad bereavement; and the more so as we are ourselves in an inferior degree partners with them in the sense of his loss, for that he has acted toward all of us with consideration for our interests and respect for our wishes, like a father toward some and as a personal friend to us all.

Resolved, That we ourselves greatly mourn his loss.

Resolved, That we desire to emulate his example and to cherish the memory of his straightforwardness, of his freedom from affectation and of his sociable and kindly bearing toward us.

Resolved, That we respectfully commend his example in these respects to other employers as a suggestion toward a solution of the labor problems now before the public mind.

Resolved, That we follow the remains to the grave tomorrow in a body as a testimony of our respect and esteem.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, to the firm and to each of the daily papers.

J. H. Seay,
Joseph Acock,
H. Rockwell,
Committee.

Terre Haute, April 14, 1888.

If not delivered in ten days, return to

—RECORDER—

Terre Haute Commandery

No. 16, K. T.,

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Mr William S. Clift,

405 N 13th St,

City.

123 N 9

Received of

March 20 1884

W J Clift

Five Dollars

For first quarters dues to

T. L. Board of Trade

$5.00

C. L. Oakley Sec'y

P- B Clift family, williams &

"People who never look back to their ancestors will not look forward to posterity"

-- Burke.

"Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance."

-- Thucydides.

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

-- Lord MacCauley.

"Respect for our ancestors elevates the character and improves the heart."

--- Daniel Webster.

"Honor thy father and thy mother."

It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
of noble races are hereditary.

From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The gardener, Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent."

--- Tennyson.

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Ancestry of Emily Summers Clift

Mrs. William S. Clift

Emily Summers Clift belonged to the Fairfax County, Virginia, Summers family. The pioneer in this section of Virginia was John Summers, b. 1686 in Middlesex County, Virginia, died 1790 at his home five miles west of Alexandria. He was a descendant of the Lyme Regis Dorsetshire English branch of the Summers family from John Summers who married Alice, sister of Thomazine Lange and had issue:

1. Nicholas, b. 1550, died 1590 - wife Dorothy - sons, Nicholas 2 and Matthew. Daughter Dorothy who married Mr. Ward.

2. John, b. 1552 - went to Worcester County (Eng.) was ancestor of John (Lord) Summers

3. George (Sir) b. 1554, died 1609 in Bermudas, married Jane, daughter of Phillip Heywood. No issue. His heir was (son of eldest brother Nicholas) Nicholas 2nd. Sir George died in Bermudas where he had gone for provisions for the starving colonists of Jamestown, the first settlement in the Colony.

John Summers of Fairfax County, descendant of Nicholas 2nd, nephew and heir of Sir George, came into that part of Virginia between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers called the "Northern Neck" when a young man and married a widow-Blake (maiden name not known). Fairfax County was part of Prince William (until 1742) where the records of that section were filed at Manasses, the County seat and were

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destroyed during the War between the States in the Battles of Bull Run at Manasses. The first church in Northern Neck was Pohick formed 1732 - John Summers was one of the founders. This old Church was located near Mt. Vernon and later when George Washington came to that part was one of the Vestrymen.

This memorable old church was used as a stable during the Civil War by Northern soldiers, also Falls Church the second one built in Truro parish.

The old home of John Summers was Headquarters during the Civil War of Gen. Hancock, but the owner at that time told the writer of this when she visited there that nothing was destroyed or disturbed.

As the population increased Falls Church was formed and John Summers was one of the founders and on October 14th 1746 he, with two others were appointed "to view the new church and to report on oath the state and condition of the work if a deficiency or not." (History of Truro Parish by Dr. Slaughter)

John Summers and wife had issue ten children, five sons and five daughters. The daughters became Mesdames Hurst, Deskins, Pratt, Leister, Ballenger. The sons were:

1. John , b.1710-11, d.1788, married Mary (probably) Humphreys and had sons - Simon, John and William and two daughters, Mary and Sarah, who married brothers James Sharp Ferguson and William Ferguson.
   (1) Simon, b. 1747, d. 1832 married Elizabeth Ferguson - resided at Falls Church, Fairfax County. Descendants in Kentucky and Arlington, Virginia.

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(2) John, 1749-1821, second son married Elizabeth Dulin - resided near the old homestead five miles west of Alexandria. Descendants in Kentucky and Tennessee. Missouri, Nebraska etc.

(3) William, 1758-1840 married 1st Francis Lewis. Went to Kentucky in 1788, Mason County near Mayslick. (See page 5-7)

2. George, second son of John (1686-1790 pioneer of Fairfax County.) had two sons and daughter Mary. Mary married 1782 Dr. Robert Taylor of Prince William County and later went to Mason County, Kentucky. They were grandparents of Judge Napoleon B. Taylor of Indianapolis. (See Bench and Bar of Indiana.)

(1) James, eldest son of George was with George Rogers Clarke in Virginia and received 200 acres of land in Ky. for service in Army.

(2) John b. 1764, Prince William Co. died in Fleming Co., Ky. 1835. He was in war of Revolution, Col. Darke's regiment. He married Agnes oldest daughter of Charles Bell and sister of Elizabeth and Clarissa Bell who married William and Michael sons of William the Kentucky pioneer.

3. William, 3rd son of John,(1686-1790 pioneer of of Fairfax Co.) lived and died in Fairfax Co. unmarried.

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4. Daniel, 4th son-married Rebecca and had sons: George William, Henry and John. Resided in Loudoun County. George oldest son went to Caswell Co. North Carolina, enlisted there in War of Revoolution. After the war he returned to Virginia and resided in Fairfax Co.

5. Francis, b. March 2, 1732, d. Oct. 14, 1800 youngest son of John(1686-1790) married Mrs. Jane (Watkins) Charleton and had sons: George, William, Francis, Samuel, Thomas and daughters: Jane and Susannah. Jane married Benoni Price and had one son David Price who married Margaret Crook. They had daughters: Charlotte who married Samuel Thompson of Terre Haute and Elizabeth who married Dr. John C. Thompson, Terre Haute's most famous physician and surgeon. Children of Dr. John C. Thompson and Elizabeth Cook Thompson are: Gertrude who married Harry G. Skinner of Baltimore, Md. (now residing in New York (1924) and Frances unmarried residing in Indianapolis, Ind.

John(1686-1790) pioneer in Northern Neck is interred in front yard of the old home where also lies his son Francis and his wife Jane. The home passed out of the family when George, son of Francis moved to Kenawha County, West Virginia in 1814. George W. and Lewis, sons af George and grandsons of Francis were prominent citizens of Charleston, West Va. Lewis was judge for many years. GeorgeW. member of Congress prior to the Civil War was selected by the Washington family to present the sword of George Washington to Congress. He was a member of the Virginia Convention that

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passed the ordinance of secession and voted against it. He urged Congress to buy the slaves in the South and send them to Africa and prevent war. Do we regret this was not done?

Summers Family in Kentucky

In 1780 John Summers (1710-11-1788) oldest son of John (1686-1790) and father of Simon, John and William purchased a thousand acres of land in Kentucky County. This land was located on North side and South side of Mill Creek. He died Feb. 1788. Will probabted, Feb. 18, 1788.

> Item in will, "I give and bequeath to my loving son William Summers three hundred acres of land on the waters of the Ohio on Mill Creek and on the South side thereon it being the land that I had of Isaac Hite."

William was the only member of his father's family that came into Kentucky. His brothers lived and died in Fairfax Co. His two sisters moved to Jefferson County now in West Virginia. IN May 1788 William Summers with his wife Frances Lewis and five boys, ages from to 2 to 11, moved to Mason County, Ky. to live on the land situated on the South side of Mill creek where William lived the rest of his life. This land today is considered one of the finest farm lands in the United States. Adjoining this land was that of Jacob Drennen, grandfather of Jacob Drennen Early who was pioneer merchant in Terre Haute.

Fiske in "Virginia and her Neighbors" says:

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"Kentucky beyond the mountains was really but her Western district settled by her sons, who had planted there Virginia homes and established in them the Virginia faith and customs. On the whole it was a noble type of rural gentry, manly simplicity, thorough wholesomeness and integrity."

The journey from Fairfax County to Mason County was partly by stage, then boat down the Ohio to Limestone (later called Maysville) so while their home was in process of building, Frances, wife of William Summers remained in the Fort at Washington (then the County seat of Mason Co) where she died within a few days after arrival, probably from fatique after the long journey. The five little boys were tenderly cared for by the other pioneers and on November 24, 1789, William Summers married 2nd Mary, daughter of Thomas Haven, which proved to be a most fortunate marriage, for Mary Haven Summers was a loving mother to these little boys and they loved her dearly. They were all men of the highest type of grand and noble citizens. Their names were:

1. George Washington LaFayette, b. Nov. 7, 1777, Fairfax Co. Va. When of age went to Ohio where he died leaving two daughters
2. William, b. Nov. 22, 1779, d. Aug. 27, 1855, Married Elizabeth, dau. of Charles and Sally Carter Bell. Residence. Fleming Co. Ky.
3. James, b. Oct. 7, 1781, died unmarried at the home of his brother Michael.
4. Michael (named for an army friend of his father) was b. Feb. 15, 1784 in Fairfax, d. Feb. 15, 1859 at the home of his daughter Mrs. W.illiam S. Clift

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- in Terre Haute, Indiana while on a visit. Interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Terre Haute. Michael married June 4, 1809 Clarissa Bell* youngest daughter of Charles and Sally Carter Bell. Residence. Fleming Co.

5. Lewis, b. Nov. 5, 1786, d. March 2nd, 1865, married Nov. 12, 1807 Mary Armstrong. Res. Fleming Co.

* Clarissa Bell Summers, mother of Mrs. William S. Clift had a sister Elizabeth who married William Summers, Jr. brother of Michael and a sister Agnes who married John Summers, a cousin. Agnes, Elizabeth and Clarissa were daughters of Charles and Sally Carter Bell and great grand daughters of Rev. John Bell and Elizabeth, his wife, granddaughter of Charles Lee and great grand daughter of Richard Lee founder of the Lee family in Virginia. Rev. John Bell was duly licensed by Bishop of London Jan. 21, 1711 as Missionary in the Colony. He served at Christ Church and at St. Mary's White Chapel, Lancaster County, Va. from 1711 until his death in 1743.

Michael and Clarissa Bell Summers had issue:

1. Lucinda b. 1810, Married Henry Bruce Mills. Resided in Fleming Co. Moved to Terre Haute in 1858.
2. Ann, b. 1811, married Caleb Butler, came to Terre Haute in 1856.
3. Asa Runyon Summers, b. 1813, married 1st Mary Walker and had daughters, Clarissa Jane and Phebe Ann, came to Terre Haute in 1852

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4. Emily b. Oct. 27, 1814. Fleming Co. Ky. d. Dec. 9, 1893 in Chicago at home of her daughter Mrs. LeRoy B. Cox
5. Sallie Bell, b. 1818, d. 1883 at home of her sister Mrs. William S. Clift came to Terre Haute on a visit with her parents in 1858 and never returned to Ky.
6. George Washington b. 1828, d. 1908. Fleming Co. Ky. married Martha daughter of William Swain of Fleming Co.

William Summers, the Kentucky pioneer was a soldier in War of Revolution. Was with Washington's army at Valley Forge that memorable winter from December 1777 to June 1778. He was Corporal Co. 7 1st Continental Artillery, Capt. John Champe Carters Company, Col. Charles Harrison's Reg't. William received 200 acres of land in Nelson County, Ky. for services. Simon, his older brother, was Adj't in 6th Va. Received 690 acres in Nelson Co. (Va. War records)

Frances Lewis, 1st wife of William Summers was daughter of Thomas Lewis and wife Elizabeth, and granddaughter of John and Frances Fielding Lewis and great granddaughter John and Eliza Warner Lewis.

Thomas Lewis, father of Frances Lewis Summers was Lay Reader and clerk at Falls Church, Fairfax County, 1759-1760

William Summers died Sept. 20, 1840. Interred on his land on Mill Creek in a beautiful spot where lie also Frances Lewis and Mary Haven Summers.

The "Maysville Eagle" Wednesday, September 30th, 1840 records the following:

"Departed this life on the 20th day of September 1840 at his residence in the vicinity of Mayslick, Mason County, Kentucky, --

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William Summers, Sr. a soldier of the Revolution in the 83rd year of his age. Much esteemed by all who knew him as citizen, neighbor and friend; amiable, kind and affectionate as a husband and father, and above all, highly esteemed as a Christian, having been a member of the Church of Christ for sixty years or more, adorning its doctrines by a pious and godly life. Thus, like a full ripe sheaf has been gathered home and full of years and rich in good works, leaving an example worthy to be followed by his numerous family connections and a large acquaintances.

It is written "Write blessed are the dead who die in the Lord", also for the consolation of his friends -- "Grieve not as those who have no hope."

--R--

Rev. Mr. Ricketts

Mayslick. Mason Co. Ky.

From Hakluyt Papers.

On 19 June 1610 Sir George Somers the good old gentleman out of his love and zeal not motioning but most cheerfully and resolutely " says the dispatch of Delaware to Earl of Salsbury reembarked in his cedar pinnace of thirty tons to procure provisions That act alone should have bestowed upon him the highest honor. He died in Bermudas on this second visit on 9th of November. His heart was buried in the land on which the town of St. George now stands and a wooden cross was placed above the spot. Matthew Summers a nephew who was with him brought his body to England where it was buried with military honors at White Church in Dorset.

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From Ter-centenary Shakspeare Celebration in New York byRudyard Kipling.

"Sir George Somers or Summers (1554-1610) an English Mariner born at Lyne Regis Dorsetshire. He was an active promoter of the London Company formed to colonize Virginia and in 1609 he sailed for America in command of a small fleet. His squadron was scattered by a hurricane and Somers' vessel was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands which Somers took possession of in the name of England. One of the many contemporary versions of his ship wreck is said to have given Shakespeare the setting for "The Tempest".

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Family Records - County Records
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William S. Clift - (1815--1888).

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One of the early settlers in Terre Haute was William Stout Clift who came from Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, June 1852. He had contemplated moving there ever since Mr. Thos. H. Nelson had visited his home town after living several years in Indiana and was so enthusiastic in his praises of the opportunities in this northern free state.

After Harriet Beecher Stowe witnessed the sale of "Uncle Tom" at the Court House in Washington, Mason County, Ky., and wrote the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which she drew from the life of Josiah Henson (q.v) and was published in the National Era in 1851, the opposition to slavery increased and war clouds were seen at the horizon both North and South and even extended into families, so Mr.Clift concluded to take the advice of Mr. Nelson and try his fortune in the North which he never for one moment regretted. He had learned milling from his wife's cousin, Thomas Summers whose wife was daughter of Nathaniel Hixson, who had first water mill for grinding grain in Mason County (Maysville Eagle, April 15, 1837 - Durrett Collection University of Chicago) so he planned to establish a mill, but with the increase

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in population, there was a great demand for homes, so he went into "Building and Manufacturing Supplies" for building purposes, which he continued all of his life.

There were two ways of travel in those early days - public and private. Mr.Clift took the former which was Boat from Maysville, Ky., down the Ohio River to Madison, Indiana, then by railroad to Indianapolis; then after waiting a day or two longer, another railroad to Terre Haute. The private way was the "White Covered Wagons" which carried many of the early settlers to all parts of the Middle West, from the east and south. After he reached his destination, Mr.Clift, with his wife and two children, spent a few days at the Buntin House on 3rd Street; then for the rest of the summer lived in Mr. Clayton's house on 5th Street, moving early in the fall to 4th Street, corner of Chestnut, in a double brick house which Mr. and Mrs. Hulman occupied one side. This Mr.Hulman was brother of the late Mr.Hulman, the merchant, who was so prominent. On his return to Germany for a visit, was drowned at sea by the burning of the vessel. The next spring Mr.Clift built a house near Rev. Mr.Jewett, out on the Prairie, (Now 13th Street), where he lived and died. He was interested in the growth of the great Middle West with its

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large cities but often remarked, "Terre Haute is good enough for me and the people here are better than anywhere else". In letters to his brothers and sisters he praised the new country so, that in 1855 his youngest brother Samuel came to Terre Haute where he lived the remainer of his life.

Later his other three brothers and his four sisters came to Indiana, the brothers and two sisters locating in Henry County and two others on farms near Indianapolis, one sister later went to Kansas. After the Civil War, two of the brothers (Mason and Walter W.) came to Terre Haute where they lived the rest of their lives.

In political affairs in Kentucky, Mr.Clift was a "Clay Whig." In 1856 in Terre Haute he voted for Fillmore Bell and Everett. In 1860 and 64 he voted for Abraham Lincoln and ever after that he was an ardent Republican, as were all his brothers.

Mr.Clift was married June 15, 1842 to Emily Summers, daughter of Michael and Clarissa(Bell) Summers of Fleming County, Ky. Three children were born to them:

1: Gilbert, b. Mason Co. Ky., Apr.1843; d May 30,1865

2: Mary Bell, b. Mason Co., July 31, 1847, married January 5, 1870, LeRoy B.Cox, Res. Chicago, Ill.

3: John M. b. Oct. 22, 1852, Terre Haute, d. Feb.1,1908 married Nov.11th, 1886, Georgiana Walker.

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Grandchildren of Wm. S and Emily Summers Clift:

Emily Bancroft Cox, b. May 8, 1884. Mar.July 13, 1909, George Tyler Northup, - Res. Chicago, Ill. child - Richard Cox Northup, b. Apr.22, 1912.

1: Edith, daughter of John M. and Georgiana Clift, b. Jan.20, 1889. Married December 23, 1908, Arthur Waldo Adams.

Ch: Betty Jane, b. Aug. 18, 1921

John Arthur, b. March 1, 1923, Res.LaFayette, Ind.

2: Belle Summers, daughter of John M. and Georgiana Clift b. Oct.14, 1898, married June 4, 1922, Herbert M Baganz

Ch: Herbert M. Jr. b. Aug.7, 1923, Res. Indianapolis.

Historical Society

BENJAMIN CLIFT, Kentucky Pioneer
(1745--1831).
Grandfather of William S. Clift.

Fifty or One Hundred years ago, the most illustrious of Americans felt little interest in his ancestry. The westward movement after the Revolution separated families from their original homes and from each other, and the busy lives of the pioneers, little attention was paid to family history; then the Civil War, when records in many counties were burned and destroyed, which prevents our giving an accurate account of Benjamin Clift, the Kentucky Pioneer. He came from Culpepper County in 1791 with his wife Frances(Peck) Clift and nine children to Mason County, Kentucky. He was probably son of William and great grandson of John Clift the emigrant who came from Yorkshire, Eng., to Talbot County, Maryland with his brother Joseph, prior to 1675. They were brothers of William of Scituate, Mass, from whom descend the Clifts of New England and New York.

John and Joseph were prominent citizens in Talbot County and well educated, as Joseph was prominent in Law and settlement of Estates. His descendants are found in North Carolina and South. One branch was in

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Stafford County, Virginia and is mentioned by Meade in "Old Churches of Virginia" (Church of England).

John, of Talbot County, Md., was Sergeant of Military Affairs and Member of Assembly. A Grandson of John, whose name was William, son of Henry, went to Hanover County (which adjoins Spotsylvania and from which Culpepper was taken), it is probable William was father of Benjamin, the Kentucky Pioneer. The names Benjamin, Henry and William were common in all the families of these emigrant brothers. With the exception of Henry (and he may have been named for Patrick Henry), all sons of Benjamin were named for ministers and prominent men of the country at that time (1770-1790), names were:

Wilson, Nelson, Henry, Mason, Abner, Newton, Hensley. We find in Yorkshire, the Danish Emigrant to England early in the Fifteenth Century. Henry deClyff or Kliffoth his sons, Willein and Johannes Clyff, freemen in 1430. From them descend families named Clyff, Cliff, Clift.

The Virginia Gazette, June 10tj, 1736, records the following: Died -- In Hanover County of plurisy.

Mr. William Wombwell Clift of a good family in Yorkshire had travelled much and was a good judge of men and books". (Archives of Virginia (Richmond).

In 1783 a William Clift died in Culpepper County,

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leaving a wife, but no children. He served in the War of the Revolution and received two hundred acres of land for service. This land was located in Kentucky County, Va.(made a state June 1792) and may have been purchased by Benjamin the Kentucky Pioneer who may have been a brother to William.

Nelson 2nd, son of Benjamin and Frances Peck Clift was born in Culpepper County, Va. in 1773 -- died in Mason County, Kentucky, 1851, married 1st Nancy Lowry; married 2nd time Elizabeth, daughter of David and Sarah Parke Stout.

Issue of Nelson and Elizabeth Stout Clift:

1: William Stout, 1815-1888, mar. Emily Summers
2: Sally Ann, 1816-- " John Chamberlain
3: Mason, 1818--1886 " Elizabeth Bassett
4: Julia Ann, 1820-- " William Lyon
5: Benjamin Bassett, 1822-- " Catherine Biggers
6: Zebulon Stout, 1824-- Unmarried, died at age of 23 yrs.
7: Mary Elizabeth, 1826 - Mar. Thomas Alexander
8: Mahala, 1828-- " Dow Henderickson
9: Walter Warder, 1836-- " Isabel Linens
10: Samuel Dobyns, 1835--1895 " Frances Lawes.

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Names of all descendants of Nelson and Elizabeth Stout Clift with date of births, deaths and marriages as far as can be collected will be published in the Stout Family History now being compiled by Dr. William H. Mitchell of Bayonne, New Jersey.

The records will also be placed on file in the Stout Memorial Library at Hopewell, N. J.

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ANCESTRY OF DAVID STOUT, KENTUCKY PIONEER, and
Grandfather of William Stout Clift.

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The Stouts of New Jersey were descended from John Stout of Nottinghamshire, England, whose son Richard emigrated to Long Island in 1640. The Dutch had control of that part of America , but permitted some English settlers to locate themselves at Gravesend, L. I. Richard Stout was one of the patentees of Gravesend with twenty others. About the same time (1640) a vessel from Holland was stranded near Sandy Hook, and the passengers were attacked and killed by the Indians. Among the passengers was a young man whose name was Van Princes*** and his wife Penelope. The young man was killed. Penelope, badly wounded, left to die. She was found after a few days by a friendly Indian who took her to his wigwam and kindly cared for her so she recovered,when she was taken to the English settlement at Gravesend, where she met and married Richard Stout. This thrilling story of Penelope Stout is recorded in histories of New Jersey, History of Baptists in America, Mellicks Old Farm, Stockton's Historical Tales, A School Reader, etc.

NOTE***The records of Gravesend show Penelope's name Penelope Prince; Genealogists now think the young man mentioned as Van Princes was son of Rev.

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John Prince of East Shefford, Berkshire, England, who had four sons and seven daughters. They were non-conformists and were driven from England. One son, Johnathan, came to America in 1633, settled in Hull, Mass. Penelope was taken to the English Colony at Gravesend to the home of Thomas Applegate who had been driven from England and was in Holland for a year before he came to America.

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EXTRACTS FROM HISTORY OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.,

By - Edwin Salter, - 1890.

"Penelope Stout responsible for early settling of New Jersey."

To a woman it may be said should the credit be given of being the cause of the earliest efforts by whites to settle in Monmouth. Penelope Stout, whose remarkable history is so well known, during captivity among the Indians had made friends with them and after she had reached New Amsterdam and had married Richard Stout, she induced her husband occasionally to sail across the Bay to visit her preserver and other Indian friends. These visits so well satisfied Richard Stout and his friends that this was a good land to fall in with, that they concluded to settle where Middletown now is, but were prevented on account of a war breaking out between the Dutch and Indians.

Richard Stout, the first English settler of New Jersey was the principal agent to treat with the Indians for their land after the English took possession of New York. From their acquaintance with him and knowledge of his fair dealings, the Indians formed a favorable opinion of Richard Stout and his associates. They had interviewed the Indians and secured their friendship and made treaties which were signed by the Sachems and they

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had paid them to their full satisfaction for their land. So these conscientious men sailed from Gravesend across to the shores of Monmouth and gathered together the Sachems and took them in their vessel across the Bay up to New York to call on the Governor. These Gravesend men wished to show that the lands had been honorably purchased from the Indians, also insisted that this land should be a place of unrestricted religious toleration. The result of this conference was issuing the celebrated document known as the Monmouth Patent with its declaration that the land had been honorably purchased from the Indians and with its guarantee of unrestricted religious toleration. This Patent was recorded in the Office of the Recorder of New York, November 8th, 1665. It was the first instrument recorded in the Archives of the State at Trenton, and in the County Records of Freehold, Monmouth County.

Some seventeen years later, Wm. Penn made his celebrated treaty with the Indians and how his praises have been sounded for paying them for their land! Our Monmouth ancestors had done the same thing without boast or assumption of superior justice long before Wm. Penn came to America or had even turned Quaker. The year that the Indian Sachems of Monmouth appeared before the Governor of

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New York, was the same year that Wm. Penn, armed and equipped as a soldier, took part in the siege of a town in Ireland. The fact of Penn's making a treaty with the Indians and paying them for their land, has been thought to be so remarkable, that pictures of the scene may be found in books in every school in the land; but that scene in New York, when the Sachems pointed to the founders of Monmouth, saying in substance: "These men have paid us for our land, give them a patent", has prior right to be commemorated.

(History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, - Edwin Salter).

Richard Stout and Penelope Prince were married the latter part of the year 1648. Were in Gravesend, L.I. until 1666 when they went to Monmouth, N. J. They had issue, seven sons and three daughters, viz:

John,
Richard
Johnathan (mar. Aug.27, 1685 Ann Bollen, daughter of James Bollen, Sec. of Gov. Carteret).
Peter
James (Mar.Elizabeth Truax (A Hugenot)
Benjamin
David (Mar. Rebecca Ashton
Mary (Mar.James Browne
Sarah (Mar.John Stephen
Alice (mar.John Throgmorton, Jr.

In the year 1675 Richard Stout for his sons and daughters that came of age since 1687, viz: James, Peter, Mary,

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Sarah, Alice each 60 acres,- 300 acres, total with first 780 acres in Monmouth County. (Records, Trenton, N.J.)

Johnathan, third son of Richard and Penelope Stout, who married Ann Bollen, moved to West Jersey and was founder of Baptist Church at Hopewell, composed of fifteen members, nine of whom were Stouts.

Children of Johnathan and Ann Bollen were:

Joseph, b. 1686, Sarah, b.1689, Samuel, b. 1691, Hannah b. 1694, Banjamin b.1696, Zebulon b.1699, Johnathan, Jr. b. 1701, David b.1706, ancestor of Nathan, Historian of Stout family.

Johnathan, Jr. b.1701 son of Johnathan and Ann Bollen married Mary Lee. They resided in Hopewell. Their children were: Zebulon, Samuel, Johnathan, David b.1732.

David, son of Johnathan and Mary Lee, b.1732 in Hopewell, N.J., died December 27th, 1827 in Mason County, Ky. He married Sarah, daughter of Wm. Parke and grand-daughter of Dr.Roger Parke, a quaker born in Hexam, Northumberland County, England and first physician in West Jersey. David Stout served in War of Revolution. On Sunday, April 23rd, 1775, when news of the Battle of Lexington reached Hopewell, while the people were worshipping in the Baptist church, at the close, Joab Houghton, mounting the great stone block (used in mounting horses) in front of the meeting house beckoned the people to stop. After a few words of explanation he said slowly: "Men of New Jersey, the red coats are

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murdering our brethren of New England. Who follows me to Boston?" Every man of that audience stepped into line and answered, "I"! David Stout was one of these brave men. There was not a coward nor a traitor in old Hopewell meeting house that day.

(Egle's Pioneers of Old Hopewell, N.J. War Records).

After the Revolution 1789, David Stout, with Nathaniel Hixson and three sons of Joab Houghton and their Uncle Asa Runyon, with their families went to Mason County, Ky., and they were all useful and good citizens, in the new country. David Stout died December 27th, 1827.

The Maysville Eagle of Wednesday, Jan.2, 1828 records the following:

> "Died - Thursday last at the home of Mr.Mahlon Williamson at Taylor's Mills in Mason County, Ky., Mr.David Stout, a Soldier of the Revolution in the 95th year of his age."

(Durrett Coll of Ky.papers, Library U of Chgo.)

David and Sarah Parke Stout had three sons and seven daughters all resided in Kentucky. Elizabeth, youngest daughter, born 1793 in Mason County, married 1814, Nelson son of Benjamin and Frances (Peck) Clift. After the death

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of her husband, Elizabeth Stout Clift joined her children in Indiana where she died, February 12, 1879, at the home of her eldest daughter, Mrs.John Chamberlin near Indianapolis, Indiana. The Indianapolis Journal records the following:

> "Died, near Indianapolis, Feb.12, Mrs.Elizabeth Stout Clift, aged 86 years. She was born Jan.31, 1793 in Mason County,Ky and was baptized in 1818 by Elder Walter Warder into the membership of the Mayslick Church. At the time of her death, she was a member of the Providence Church, Henry County, Indiana. After 1856 she was for several years a member of the First Baptist Church of Terre Haute, where her oldest son, Deacon William S. Clift has resided for many years. Mrs. Clift was beloved by all who knew her on account of her genial and kind spirit. She was a devoted Christian and a sincere Baptist. Her patience, gentleness and trust in God gave her a "green old age".
>
> "Her funeral was attended by eight of her nine living children, all of them gray-haired people, whose ages are from forty-four to sixty-four years. Rev. Mr. Mayhall preached the funeral discourse."

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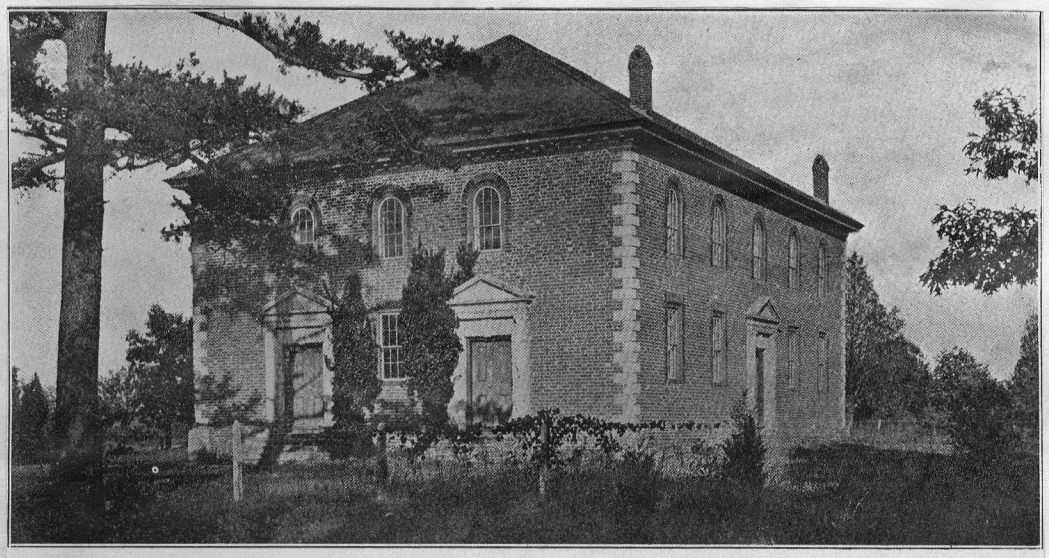
Ancestry of Mrs. William S. Clift
(Emily Summers Clift)



Pohick Church, Fairfax County, Va.

Also see Bermuda, by William Howard Taft, in National Geographic Magazine, January, 1922. p. 20

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